

The Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended) An aqueous suspension of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~, whose oxidation-reduction potential is less than that of the $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}/\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple wherein the aqueous suspension presents with a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded, is capable of reducing the to reduce chromium VI content of cement to a value at most equal to 2 ppm, includes from 0.5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one transition element and/or of tin~~ with respect to the quantity of water and is stabilised by a hydrosoluble stabilisation agent.
2. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ as claimed in claim 1, comprising from 5 to 70% by weight of dry matter of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one transition element and/or of tin~~ with respect to the quantity of water.
3. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydroxides of the transition elements and/or of tin are chosen from the group formed by iron hydroxide and manganese hydroxide, taken alone or in a mixture. further comprising from 10 to 60% by weight or dry matter of tin hydroxide with respect to the quantity of water.
4. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ as in claim 1, wherein the hydrosoluble stabilisation agent is a dispersing agent of molar mass less than 100,000 g/mol.
5. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of the tin hydroxide ~~of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ as in claim 4, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from the group consisting of a polynaphthalene sulfonates, a

polyoxyalkylene di-phosphonates, a polyoxyalkylene polycarboxylates and combinations thereof.

6. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from among the polynaphthalene sulfonates of molar mass less than 100,000 g/mol.
7. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from among copolymers of the polycarboxylic type obtained by polymerisation of a polyalkyleneglycol monoester monomer containing from 2 to 300 molecules of oxyalkylene with at least one monomer chosen from among the unsaturated monocarboxylic acids and the unsaturated dicarboxylic acids.
8. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 7, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from among (meth)acrylate copolymers comprising a polyoxyalkylene polyalkylene glycol chain containing from 2 to 300 molecules of oxyalkylene.
9. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is a chosen from among the polyoxyethylene di-phosphonates.
10. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 1, further comprising an agent for adjusting the viscosity of said suspension.
11. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin~~ tin hydroxide as in claim 10, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity is chosen from among hydrosoluble polymers of molar mass greater than 10^6 g/mol.

12. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin~~ hydroxide ~~of at least one of~~
~~a selected transition element and of tin~~ as in claim 11, wherein the agent for
adjusting the viscosity is chosen ~~selected~~ from the group consisting of xanthane
gum, welan gum, carouba gum, guar gum, celluloses, cellulose derivatives and
combinations thereof.
13. (currently amended) The aqueous suspension of ~~the tin~~ hydroxide ~~of at least one of~~
~~a selected transition element and of tin~~ as in claim 11, wherein the agent for
adjusting the viscosity is a hydrosoluble polymer of molar mass greater than 10^6
g/mol from the group ~~selected from the group~~ consisting of polyethylenes,
polyethylene derivatives, polyacrylates, polyacrylate derivatives, and,
combinations thereof.
14. (canceled)
15. (canceled)
16. (currently amended) A ~~method for producing~~ process for treatment of cements
comprising ~~a chromium VI content no greater than 2 ppm~~ comprising the steps of:
after the clinker calcination step during the cement preparation process introducing
an aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one ~~of a selected transition~~
~~element and~~ element or of tin whose oxidation-reduction potential is less than that
of the $\text{CO}_4^{2-}/\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple, with a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded,
capable of reducing chromium VI content of the cements to a value at most equal
to 2 ppm, comprising 0.5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of hydroxide of at least
one transition element or of tin with respect to the quantity of water soluble
stabilisation agent and whereby are obtained cements whose chromium VI content
is at most equal to 2ppm.
17. (canceled)
18. (canceled)
19. (canceled)
20. (canceled)

21. (withdrawn) The process for treatment of cements as in claim 16, wherein the hydroxide is tin hydroxide.
22. (new) Use of aqueous suspensions of the hydroxide of at least one transition element or of tin whose oxidation-reduction potential is less than that of the CrO_4^{2-} / $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple with a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded, designed to reduce the chromium VI content of cement comprising 0,5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of hydroxide of at least one transition element or of tin with respect to the quantity of water stabilized by a water soluble stabilisation agent to produce cements whose chromium VI content is at most equal to 2 ppm.
23. (new) Use of aqueous suspension according to claim 22, wherein the suspension is a tin hydroxide suspension.
24. (new) Process for the treatment of cements according to claim 22, wherein the hydroxide suspension is a tin hydroxide suspension.